borth-west Corner of Pulton and Nassausts.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

MAILY HERLELD-Every day, (Sunday included.) ents per copy-21 to ser contamin the United States, uropean subscribers, 514 per envium to include the pos-

European subservers, as a second subservers, as a second subservers, as a second subservers, as per annual in the United States. European subservers, 85 per annual to include the postage, an edition (in the French en well as in the English language.) will be published on the day of the departure of each secondar for any port in Europe, with intelligence from all posts of the Americans continent to the latest moment. Subservers and advertisements received by Meserz, Gengland, 18 rule Vincense, Faris; P. L. Samonds, 18 Cornhill, and John Exiler, bookseiler, Henrietta street, London. RESIDENTIAL HERALD-Every Tuesday-One

PRESIDENTIAL HERALD-Every Tuesday-One collect for the Campaign.

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ALL EAVEENTS to be made in advence.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING THEATHE. -Sands. Lent & Co.'s AMERICAN their various performances.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWER -LOVE-THEREME, OR THE OBPHAN OF GENAVA. CHATHAM THEATRE, Chatham street - Assassin of HE ROCK-Model ARTISTS - BRIGAND'S BON-NIX THE

CIRCUS-BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE. Bowery. Equestrianism, Gymnastics, Ethiopian Harmonists PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE, Chamber st.-Model AR-

BROADWAY ODEON, Broadway.-Musical Glasses, &c.-Model Artists. MECHANICS' HALL. Broadway, near Broome-Chris Ty's Misstrels-Ethiopian Singing-Burlesque Dancing, &c.

PANORAMA HALL, Broadway, near Houston at -Ban-anda Panorama of the Mississippi. Brusetti's Moorl, oy Anoient Jebusalem-Two Ex-libitions, at and 7% o'-lock, P. M.

New York, Friday, February 18, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for one inser-

The Electric Telegraph.

We present this morning, an abstract of un. usually interesting intelligence, received by the lightning line to the latest hour last night.

We have dates from New Orleans to the 11th inst. An arrival at that port furnishes information of rather an exciting character, respecting a contemplated attack upon a portion of the American forces in New Mexico, by a large body of Mexicans. A battle was expected to take place at El Passo, which has already been the scene of a glorious victory to the American arms -and we look for a similar result in the conflict now anticipated. Other intelligence of an ineresting nature, brought by the same arrival, will be found detailed under the proper head.

We learn from Washington, that the slavery question was debated in the Senate, yesterday, on Mr. Yulee's substitutes for the resolutions offered by Mr. Dickinson. The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Rusk, of Texas, in a speech upon the ten regiment bill. Mr. R. presented the subject in some new and original phases. In the House of Representatives, the loan bill passed through showers of hot shot directed from batteries in various quarters, but came through the ordeal without serious mutilation, and is now ready to receive the action of the Senate.

In our State Legislature, nothing was done calculated to alarm the most timid, or give hopes to the most sanguine.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETINGS. Whig and Democratic.

Castle Garden and Utica -- Henry Clay and John Van Buren in all their Glory.

A ROOT AND BRANCH REVOLUTION OF PARTIES IN PROSPECT.

Thank God and Saint Paul!

We give in our paper to-day, full reports of two most important gatherings—one being the Utica convention, held by the Van Buren section of the democracy of this State, which was held yesterday in that city; and the other the mass meeting for the nomination of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, held last evening at Castle Gardes. These meetogs, and those which are to follow, will not be without their effect on the Presidential question. In fact, it appears from the course of public affairs. that not only the election of the next President, but the nomination of each of the two parties, depend on the popular movements of New York Washington, Congress, and all its politicians, have sunk into insignificance, and the members of both houses have to come to New York to make their declarations, speak their speeches, harangue the people, and humbug the public. The press and the people of New York seem to have more influence, and to take more interest, in this matter than all the rest of the Union put together. Long before the meeting of either of the conventions, the nominations of both parties will be almost settled by popular demonstrations

During the present week, the sun and moon of New York have given us brighter days and nights, in this glorious city and State, than we have seen for the last half century. Political matters are also beginning to catch some of the light of heaven. There is no mistake in the Uties convention. Their declarations-their address-their resolutions-their position, will, most probably, break up the democratic party of the Union, and produce an entire revolution in this great republic. They have boldly reiterated the saue of the Wilmot proviso, passed at Herkimer, as applicable to any new territory taken from Mexico. John Van Buren and his friends stick to the text of the Herkimer convention. Their thirty-six delegates, pledged to such principles, will never be admitted into the Bultimore convention, with the consent of the Southern States -never-never-never-nevernever. Hence the utter demolition of the democratic party at the ensuing election, unless they come out for the amexation and absorption of the whole of Mexico, and the preservation of the Comestic institutions of that country, in the same may as the Southern States have preserved theirs f on the revolution of 1776, up to this day. Let these be the issues, and there may be a chance yet left to wretchedness and misfortune-not

Of the meeting in Castle Garden, nominating Henry Clay, little need be said to those who saw it. According to the estimate of our reporters, it numbered twelve thousand persons, perfectly united and excited as one man. The whigs of this great city are decidedly, and by an immense majority, in favor of Henry Clay, and no mistake. We admit this great fact broadly and completely. General Taylor, to our great sorrow and regret, has, as yet, only fragments of both parties in his favor-mere waifs, cast off from the two great factions. The first meetings held in his favor were thin and spare, like a starred apothecary—the last meeting at Military Hall, ended in a bit of a row-and we lear, unless care be taken, that the great mass meeting on the 22d instant, will end in a general riot.

In fact, every thing political in New York is it a state et utter confusion, doubt, despair, hum-

NEW YORK HERALD. | bug, and fun. Thank heaven that seed time have not yet ceased entirely, nor do we expec they will for a year at least. The Mississippi river, and the Hudson, the Falls of Niagara, and the Broadway omnibuses, still roll along the tide of time. New mark-unless the Baltimore convention nominate General Taylor, and go for the annexation of all Mexico, we begin to think that Henry Clay will be the next President of the United States. As matters now stand, he has the best chance for the votes of New York. John Van Buren, that glorious young fellow, has raised the devil. But who can lay him? Ay!

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-THE WARDS .-It would appear, from the recent proceedings at the Taylor meeting held at Military Hall, and, indeed, at most of the independent demonstrations lately had in this city, on the subject of the Presidential election, that there are, in the different wards, bands or cliques of the small-potato politicians, or rowdies of party, who, profiting by the present disorganization that prevails among the various sections of the great political parties, seem fully bent on creating as much mischief and discord as they possibly can. There are to be found, amongst these bands, or cliques, much of the froth-the scum-of either or all parties; and these, seeing the successful operations of rowdyism as a distinct element in the Presidential canvass, hitherto; seeing, also, that many men have been advanced into office who have gained a notoriety in this particular branch of political service, and that upon such grounds alone they have been placed in office, it would appear, are determined, thus early, to make a distinct stand. To argue, to reason, with a class of men, such as these, would be out of place; and unless the proper steps are taken to check this spirit of mobocracy, we may have reason to regret our spathy ere the contest is finished. The nomination of General Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency, untrammelled by party pledges, is a new feature in the elemental part of our government. Many of the politicians, on either side, look upon the movement with jealousy and dislike, from a consciousness that should General Taylor succeed, it would give a severe blow to politics, which have already run almost to effervescence in the Union. The moderate, calm thinking, politicians, of either party, and the admirers of General Taylor's total freedom from anything in the shape of bigotry or political prejudice, would hail his nomination with pride. That there is a powerful vote of this class, extending throughout the Union, cannot be denied, and hence the rowdies of party, on all sides, do not scruple to connive at the exhibitions of those rowdies at the Taylor meetings. Many, also, of the old ruptured "native party," in their despe-ration, have appeared at the late meeting at Military Hall, determined to cling to the fortunes of General Taylor in the approaching contest. The prominent getters up of that meeting were mostly all of this party; and, therefore, not over well calculated to reader such a movement popular in this city. In such a matter, the "Old Hero" may well say-"save me from my friends." The late meeting at Military Hall, therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, is not to be taken as correct indication or true exponent of the popular will in this city as regards General Taylor. 16dependent of all these considerations, it must also be borne in mind, that jealous rivalry exists between our up-town and down-town journals, the one with a wealthy clique at its back,

ing.
"I am sir Oracle, and when I ope my mouth,
Let no dog bark"

though tavorable to the nomination of General

Taylor, yet throwing cold water on the efforts of

some of his friends in getting up the late meet-

Thus it is with the Wall street oracle; but despite the unhallowed combinations of circumstances that at present seem to operate against General Taylor-which we have briefly glanced at-we have no doubt that we shall have to chronicle his nomination, as we hope to see him duly installed in office, when the proper time arrives. Meanwhile we would merely say that the Taylor meetings will rapidly progress, ere the termination of the ensuing month, in this city and throughout the State.

THE WILMOT PROVISO .- Considerable discus sion is going on among the Wilmot proviso locofoco journals, as to the question whether these peculiar delegates of the Utica Convention will be admitted in the democratic convention, to be held in May, at Baltimore. If these delegates are not admitted from New York, the Wilmot proviso party threaten to elect a whig President not a democrat. The Wilmot proviso men may rest assured that their delegates will never be permitted to enter that convention, by the delegates of the slave-holding States. It would be much better for the interests of that section of the country to see the democratic candidate for the Presidency utterly demolished at the next election, than to permit the Wilmot proviso men to have any foot hold in the movements of that body.

This is one of the troubles that will assail the Baltimore convention; and yet the whig convention, to be held at Philadelphia, will not be without its disturbance. There probably will be two sets of delegates at this convention-the Clay and Taylor delegations-knocking at the door for admission; so that both parties will be full of domestic dissension. We feel a little sorrowful at these dissensions between both parties; but not sufficient to make us cry or weep very much. Reader, don't cry.

CHARGES AND CENSURES ON GENERAL SCOTT .-The Washington correspondent of a New Orleans paper says, that Gen. Scott looks upon the public service as a secondary consideration when it comes in contact with his own private animosity, and gives as a reason, that he purchased corn at Jalapa at two dollars per bushel and transported it to Perote, where it could have been purchased at twelve shillings; that he rejected the advice of the Secretary of War; that he emloved a man named Garcia as his interpreter; ha he eagerly courted the acquaintance of the monarchical party, and studiously avoided the republicans; and also censures him for making he armistice. Now we apprehend that this is all extremely silly. Gen. Scott was not sent to Mexico to higgle about the price of corn, and to find out where the market was the cheapest; and if he did not tollow, to the letter, the advice which Mr. Marcy gave him, we think it has been all the better for the country, and the reputation of our army. Gen. Scott, if he has been deceived and duped by the Mexicans, is not the only person who has been thus treated by them; but we think he has given them a lesson in the art of fighting which they will be likely to remember for some time. Gen. Scott may have his faults, but it is nonsense to take him to task about the price of corn, or blame him for being duped by people whose duplicity is part of their disposition. Pray, who duped Mr. Polk?

BOARD OF EDUCATION-WASTE OF PUBLIC MO-NEY .- We call the attention of our readers to the report of the proceedings of the Board of Education, in this day's paper; and particularly to the developements of the wasteful expenditures of the public money, made by that highly respectable public body-the Board itself. The amount of public money thrown away recently in the mere fitting up of school houses, and in the excavaons to find bottom to build academies upon, is truly astounding. We shall have something to may of this extravagance in a day or (we.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

STARTLING NEWS FROM SALTILLO, Apprehension of a Fight.

Capture of Americans by the Enemy.

Execution of Mutineers in the American Camp.

&c., &c., &c.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 17, 1843. Through the medium of the overland express, we have again been placed in possession of highly interesting intelligence from the war quarter, three days in advance of the mail.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 11th inst., we learn that information had been received from Saltillo, such as to indicate that there was work on hand for the American troops, who were encamped at El Passo, on their way

The Mexicans were reported to be in considerable numerical torce, and having twelve Paros

cannons, with which it was their intention to oppose the march of the Americans. Squire Collins, with a small party of Ameri-

cans, started for Santa Fe, all of whom, as is stated, were taken prisoners. How they will fare, remains to be seen.

They were captured at Presidio del Norte, by a large body of Mexicans. One of the members of Capt. Mears' company

of mounted volunteers, was condemned and shot during the latter part of December, for threatening to take the life of his captain at Buena Vista. Alexander Neason, also a member of Capt. Mears' company, was hung at Saltillo for wilful

murder, having shot one of the Mexican Reve-Preparations for Mr. Clay's Reception in

Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1848. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening, at the Whig Reading Room, to arrange matters for the reception of Mr. Clay. The City Council have tendered Independence Hall for the reception room, wherein Mr. Clay can meet his triends.

Steamboat Lost.

PITISBURG, Feb. 17, 1848. The steamer Anglo-Saxon, of Pittsburg, boun for New Orleans, struck a snag about eighty miles below St. Louis, and went down; the boa a total loss. The cargo was partly saved, in damaged state. No lives were lost.

> THIRTIETH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION

> > WASHINGTON, Feb 17, 1848. Senate.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. organization of the Senate, several memo etitions were presented, and a few reports rials were made, of no great interest, and from co were duly disposed of.

TEA AND COFFEE. Mr. NILES offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of a law to prevent fraud or imposition in the sale of tea and coffee, which was adopted.

SLAVERY IN NEW TERRITORY. Mr. Yulez called up his resolutions, offered as a substitute for these of Mr. Dickinson's. He declared that the original resolutions were erroneous respecting the oleration of slavery in new territory.

Mr. Dickinson said he would reply at a proper time. Mr. Foots declined advocating Mr. Yulee's dootrines He considered them objectionable to the South and unjust to the North.

Mr. Yurre desired to reply, but he was overruled. THE TEN REGIMENT BILL

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, it being the Ten Regiment bill. Mr. Rusk, of Texas, obtained the floor, and proceeded to address the Senate at some length. He favored the bill, and among other things said, information would be given at a preper time of the attempted transfer of terri-tory and church property in California to the British, but which was stopped by the interference of American officers. He desired to make the Sierra Madre the boundary line on the east, including California on the West. Mr. GREEN, of Rhode Island, next took the floor, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM MEXICO. Mr. Palyrny, of Massachusetts, desired to submit a

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Botts in the chair, when the special order of the day was taken up, it being

A number of amendments were proposed; among others, one by Mr. Collamer, repealing the tariff of 1846, and re-establishing that of 1842 in its place; which was rejected-yeas 84, nays 95.

A great deal of time was consumed in debating point; Mr. McKay, from the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill as a substitute, em-powering the President to issue treasury notes of fifty dollars each, to the amount of sixteen millions, and, as

an amendment to the substitute, that the tariff act of 1846, repealing all acts previously in force, be revoked. Several votes were taken on Mr. McKay's substitute, the last one being ayes 104, nays 105; so that the substiute was lost by a majority of one. Mr McKar then desired to submit another substitute

which was for the issuing of \$17,000,000 of Treasury notes; but this was objected to by the Speaker, as being An appeal was made and sustained by the Chair,

and the substitute was again negatived by a majority of

Repeated points of order were raised-motions to adjourn-explanations by the Chair, &c.-Considerable disorder arose in the House.

The committee rose and reported the bill. The vote was taken, and the House divided-ayes 106,

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and some sections of the loan bill were read, and several amendments were offered, all

Mr. GRINNELL, of Massachusetts, then offered as an nendment, that all words relating to agency be struck out, and that the expenses of negotiating the loan be confined to \$6000. This was carried without a division. The bill was then finally carried by a vote of ayes 192, noes 14, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1848

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD Mr. Laurence reported adversely to the petition of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company -that the road-bed of the Hudson and Berkehire Com cany used by them. may be released from State mortgage or Hudson Railroad.

STATE PRISON ASSOCIATION Mr. Hall reported a bill making an appropriation t the Prison Association of New York. NON-PAYING TENANTS.

Mr. Williams introduced a resolution that the judiclary committee report a bill authorising justices of the peace to issue warrants for the removal of non-paying THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY

A bill to reduce the capital of the Equitable Insurance Company, was passed. FIREMEN. The Senate took up the bill relative to exempting

fremen from Jury and military duty. Progress was made in committee on several bills, but none of any public interest.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Mr. Cor reported a bill fixing the term of office ounty treasurers, and providing for their election. WATER LINE FOR THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The bill for fixing a permanent water line for the city of Brooklyn, was recommitted, with instructions to Mr. Bowen gave notice of a bill to reduce the capital

of the Sast River Insurance Company.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS Mr. BENEDICT gave notice of a bill to reduce the fe

of certain public officers in the city of New York. FARES ON RAILROADS. Mr. Rose brought in a bill to reduce the fares on

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY Debate was renewed on the bill to incorporate the Troy and Boston Railroad, and on the resolution of the Railroad Committee, that a general railroad law was impracticable. Various amendments to the bill were offered and rejected. Then the resolution of the Railroad Committee was also rejected, by a vote of 44 to 35 The Committee rose, and reported the fact to the House On agreeing to the report that the Committee had re-

The House adjourned without disposing of the report

jected this resolution, various resolutions were offered

and rejected.

Markets.

New Orleans, Feb. 11, 1848 — Cotton in fair demand and at regular prices. Sugar quiet. Molasses drooping Flour dull. Freights limited—two new engagements. Flour dull. Freights limited—two new engagements.

Baltimone, Feb. 17.—Flour—The market was firm, but sales were small. Sales of 300 to 400 bbls. How ard street were made at \$5.62½ Wheat—Sales of 4.400 bushels were made, including parcels of Maryland reds, at \$1.15, and white do at 1270. Corn—The market was dull, and prices inclined to droop. Sales of 1,200 bush Maryland white mixed were made at 50 to 52 cts. Helders manifested greater firmness in their prices for flour and grain. In provisions, transactions were moderate, and confined to the retail trade. No change in whiskey.

Bruvallo, February 17.—The steamer's news has been Buffalo, February 17.—The steamer's news has been duly received by telegraph, but had no effect to-day upon the market for breadstuffs. Flour was firm, and sales of 500 barrels were made at \$4 75. Wheat was firm at 95 for good Michigan, and 106 cents for good Ohio. High wines were steady at 28 cents. There was no change in provisions.

Shipping Intelligence.

Ngw Onlease, Feb 11—Cld shipe Bay State, Boston; Chus
arroll, do; Zone, do; batk Clintonian, freight for Baltimore;
ig Anna, Dale, New York.

TERRIBLE FAILURE IN THE CROPS .- We understand that the fine weather which we have had and enjoyed, during the present winter, is producing a prodigious panic among certain produce dealers; and that the alarm is raised, and a positive complaint, of the failure of the winter crop. The last two evenings have been a most brilliant, beautiful and glorious moonlight. The days were an equally bright sunlight, with little or no frost; and the crop of ice, which was expected to be gathered from the lakes in the Northern States, will be a failure, according to all appearances. In fact, it is believed that, hereatter, we shall have to annex all Canada to the United States, in order to prevent any future failure in the crop of ice. What will the winebibbers do for ice next August ?

FOREIGN NEWS-FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE -We received, by the steamship Hibernia, letters from our various literary, political, and fashionable correspondents, scattered all over Europe, extending from Liverpool to Constantinople, and embracing Italy, Spain, and Germany, all of which we shall endeavor to give to our readers to-morrow, if possible. This correspondence contains a vast quantity of novel and interesting intelligence, principally the letter from our Paris correspondent, which gives the movements of the American fashionables in the French metropolis. It is quite curious. The foreign correspondence of the Herald is more extensive and more complete than that of any other journal ever published in this country.

SENATOR BREESE ON MEXICO.-We observe that the Senator from Illinois, Judge Breese, is almost the only bold man that has taken decisive ground in favor of the annexation or absorption of all of Mexico. The declarations of the other Senators are generally halt and half, twaddling and silly. Senator Breese comes up to the mark; and as this question will, undoubtedly, be a party issue at the Presidential election, we should not be surprised to see Judge Breese one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency before many weeks are over. He is an able, accomplished, eloquent, and decided statesman; and this is the age for such men.

fr For a variety of interesting local news. see fourth page.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARR THEATRE.—The week is coming to a close, and with it Sands, Lent & Co.'s circus company's performances, as from their engagements elsewhere, they must go in a very short time. They may certainly congratulate themselves on the success of their season here, as from the beginning to the end of it, they have had crowded houses, and their cash book must certainly show a handsome profit. This evening, Gardner, one of the clowns, takes a benefit. He is a funny fellow, and there is no doubt he will have a good house; that is, if we can judge from the benefits that have been taken this season—they have all been overflowing ones. To-morrow there will be a grand afternoon performance for the

Mr. C. W. Clarke, Yeung Norval, and Mr. W. Marshall as Glensivon. With such a powerful cast, we need scarcely say, that the piece went off most favorably, and the impassioned acting of Mrs. Shaw showed how thoroughly that lady understood her part. The applause was frequent and well deserved, and it is but bare justice to the Bowery theatre to say, that in all branches of the drama they are enabled, and do bring out pieces as handsomely as any theatre in the Union. Mrs. Shaw's engagement has been a perfect triumph. Night after night she has appeared in most excellent and sterling characters, and on every occasion she but confirms the opinion of her powers as an actress. The comedy of "Wild Oats" concluded the entertainments last night. To night the beautiful play of "Love, or the Countees and Serf." will be presented, Mrs. Shaw taking the part of the Countess. The Bowery theatre is probably the most successful the atre in the country.

be presented, Mrs. Shaw taking the part of the Countess. The Bowery theatre is probably the most successful theatre in the country.

CHATHAM THEATRE—The house here was quite filled last evening, and we are not at all astonished at the continued patronage the old Cnatham meets with, as the manager takes care to keep his friends well amused when they visit him, and thus they are easily induced to ome again. The perfermances last night consisted of melo-drama, the model artists, and a farce—quite a varied bill. The model artists at this house are certainly splendid figures, and their graceful bearing and perfect self-possession add much to the beauty of the tableaux they personate. The melo-drama and farce are well represented by the company, and the lively Mr. Winans, in his light, bustling characters, is certainly one of the most entertaining light comedians now on the boards.

CIRCUS BOWERY ANTITHEATRE—Burtis and his troupe of performers get on tolerably well at this house, and from the great favor which has always been bestowed on the circus, we have no doubt that the present season will prove a pleasant one for all concerned—performers and audiences—as Burtis will have nothing but the best talent, any everything presented at the Bowery Ampitheater will be well worth visiting. To-night he gives an excellent bill.

Palmo's Oferra House,—To-night Mr. Davis, the offi-

ellent bill.
PALMO's OFERA House. — To-night Mr. Davis, the offi-er of the house, and Mr. Govern Palmo's Ofera House.—To-night Mr. Davis, the officer of the house, and Mr. Gourgas, the door-keeper, take a benefit at this house. We trust that they will have a good one, as from their politeness and willingness to oblige, they are deserving of patronage. Nothing adds so much to the pleasure of visiting a place of public entertainment as polite and gentlemanly treatment from the stanches of the house, though unfortunately it is not always met with Mesers. Gourgas and Davis present a most attractive bill, and quite a fashionable house may be expected, as the performances will be the best of the season.

ceason

CristTy's Minstralls —Still the same as ever, singing
and dancing, amusing hundreds nightly, and picking up
dollars by the handful, is the pleasant kind of business
this attractive band of minstrels are engaged in; long
may they continue to be so, as they are now so settled in
New York that we do not know how we could do with-

out them.

BRUNSWICK STATUARY is still on exhibition, and great numbers are daily availing themselves of the opportunity to see such accurate copies of world-celebrated statues. All speak highly of the natural appearance of Mr.

tues Alispeak highly of the natural appearance of Mr.
Bronswick's work.
Broadway Odeon.— Greeley and his friends, the Model Artists, are as much visited as ever; the singing, playing, &c., of Miss Bianchard, Mr. Oldfield, and the others, add much to the evening's annusement.
Brunserti's Model of Ancient Jerusalem is visited by great numbers of families and oltizens. It is a work which has peculiar attractions for the man of letters and classical knowledge, no less than for the smallest child; to all it will prove a most instructive and interesting exhibition.

THE APOLLONEONS.—These remarkable children gave

THE APOLLONEOUS.—These remarkable children gave a soivée musicale, a delightful little private entertainment at the Astor Houselast evening. The salcon was filled with invited guests, who were charmed by the really artistic performances of the little musicians. The plano, violin and violoncello were the instruments which they used, and besides playing upon these, they discoursed some very fine vocal melodies. Their instrumental performances, however, are time most surprising. Success to them.

TABENNACIE.—Signor Acastro's concert last evening was thinly attended, and although the respective pieces were well received, we confers we expected to hear something of a more astonishing display of musical ability. Rapetit and Loder, as usual, acquitted themselves, in their respective places, entirely to the satisfaction of the audience, and Miss Northall sang our "Childhood's Home" with exceeding sweetness and taste, and the violoncello obligato accompaniment was executed with great science and beautiful execution—The grand seens from "Der Freischutz," "Sofly Sighs," by Miss Northall, was loudly cheered. Of Mr. Manvars and Miss Brienti, we must say, there was nothing in the execution of the pieces they sung, beyond medicerity. Signor Acastro, in the grand fantasin composed for him by Romanino, orinced an excellent knowledge of the flute, the tones and execution of which were rendered with great sweetness and skill. We trust has next scaest will be mere successful.

GREAT CLAY MASS MEETING, AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Three Cheers for Harry Clay!

The whigs of the city of New York, agreeably to previous notice, assembled at Castle Garden, last night, to make known and declare their preference for Henry Clay, for the next presidency of the United States.

At an early hour, thousands of persons congregated at the place of meeting, and long before the opening of the meeting, the spacious galleries of the room were crowded; and long before the time had arrived, the large room was crowded

The speakers invited from Washington did not make their appearance, the reason for which is, it is said, the state of affairs at the Capitol demanded their attention. It is probable they were not satisfied what kind of a reception they would meet with in New York, and that is more likely the reason of their non-appearance. In Washington the orators command the audience; here, the andience commands the orators.

Philip Hone, Esq., rose for the purpose of nominating a chairman, and spoke as follows:

Friends, fellow-citizens, Americans, whigs, friends of Henry Clay (Chesra) You do not expect of me to say what is the object of your being called together in this glorious and spacious hall. We are here to express our preference for Henry Clay as our candidate for the next presidency. There is no opposition in the whig party, except that of the friends of another candidate. The friends of General Taylor, who profess to be, and ore generally, the friends of Mr. Clay, tell you the reason they prefer General Taylor is, that he can be elected, and that Mr. Clay cannot. We do not believe that; we are willing to award to General Taylor the praise of a gallant soldier, and an honest man. (Cheers.) I have never heard any whig gainsay it; I have never heard a disparaging word of General Taylor; but our candidate is a tried statesman; he has been tried and never found wanting in the qualifications of a president of the United States. We know him, and are willing to try him again. He has been cheated on one or two cocasions, and it will not be our fault if he be cheated again. We wish him presented as the choice of the American people. The object of this meeting is, to let our brother whigs throughout the Union know how the matter stands here in New York, and that when meetings are called for the purposs of nominating General Taylor, we are not willing the be told that it is unparalleled imprudence; for that is the word that is used to object to his nomination. Now we do not object to his nomination, we object to the man, because we think we have a better candidate. If it should prove otherwise, we also stand pledged—I do; I pledge myself that if General Taylor, or any other candidate, is presented to us by the national convention, we will stand by it. If it be Henry Clay, so much the better. If it be Gen. Taylor, I pledge myself that I will give him an honest and a hearty support. You will then have nothing to blame yourselves for. T PHILIP HONE, Esq., rose for the purpose of nominating a chairman, and spoke as follows :-

BLUXT, Esq:

ADDRESS.

The Whigs of the City of New York to the Whigs of the Union.

The near approach of another presidential election, the mournful experience of the last few years, the present situation or the country, and the gloomy aspect of the future, present for your attention subjects of the deepest solicitude, and requiring the most auxious consideration. The disasters foretold to our countrymen in 1844, from the election of the present executive, have been realised, and what was then prophecy is now history. The peaceful relations of the country have been rent asunder, an artifolial and unnatural excitement pervades the land, the red demon of was still rears his "horrid front," and riots in the blood of our fellowmen; while the future, heretofore so full of hope, is enveloped in a dark and sombre cloud. It becomes us, then, as freemen, as citizens of this great confederacy, and, above, all, as a Christian people, to assert the true dignity of our nature, to rescue the national character from represch, and to preserve in the sight of the world and of our common. Creater that integrity and nurity then, as freemen, as citizens of this great confederacy, and, above, all, as a Christian people, to assert the true dignity of our nature, to resous the national character from repreach, and to preserve in the sight of the world and of our common Creator that integrity and purity without which nations, like individuals, however great their temporary prosperity, must ultimately suffer merited condemnation. It is not our purpose—and the limits of a public address would scarcely permit us—to go into a critical analysis of the true causes which have led to the present unfortunate conjuncture of affairs. We seek no farther to rend the veil of the past than to deduce from its sad lessons wissom to guide us for the future. Whether the present unnatural war between our country and a sister republic was the act of Mexico or the result of aggression on our own part, we believe it was unnecessary in its origin, and, with prudent action on the part of our own Executive, could and should have been avoided. We farther believe the inna ediata cause of actual hostilities to have been the orders empating from the President, directing the American army to take post upon the Rio Grande; and—whether or not in point of fact that river formed the boundary of the State of Texas, as embraced within the letter and spirit of the resolution admitting that State into the American Union—we are bound to declare the conduct of the President in this respect to have been hasty and ill-advised. resolution admitting that State into the American Union—we are bound to declare the conduct of the President in this respect to have been hasty and ill-advised, and that his administration must be held responsible before the country as the authors, not to say provokers, of the contest which ensued. The territory between the Nucces river and the Rio Grande was at all events disputed territory, and, with the exception of a small strip on the right bank of the Nucces, in the actual and peaceful possession of Moxico. An armed occupation of this disputed territory, by the American forces, was the assertion of an exclusive right on our part to its possesion, and left to Mexico no other alternative but quiet submission, or an appeal to that stern and lest arbision, and left to Mexico no other alternative but quiet submission, or an appeal to that stern and last arbi-ter of national disputes—the sword. ("Yes yes") To that arbiter she appealed, with what success her devastated fields, her captured cities, her slaugh-tered sons, and her mourning widows and orphans too sadly tell; ("Yes, yes;") but the moralist and philanthropist, looking beyond the successful achievements of our veteran and skilful officers, and their brave and disciplined armiss—while they words. at and admire the gallantry and fortitude which have led them, against unequal and fearful odds, from victory to victory, until the flag of our Union floated in triumph from the spires of the captured capital of the ancient Astees, point to the history of the past Republics of the old world and find in their present ruin and degradation painful memorials of the fate which awaits upholy ambitton, and which they fear may too soon be recorded by the future historian of our ownloved land. The lust of territorial sggrandizement has already exhibited itself in our national councils, and there are not wanting those who, in conquered Mexico, are land. The lust of territorial aggrandisement has aiready exhibited itself in our national councils, and there are not wanting those who, in conquered Mexico, are prepared to re-enact the atrocities perpetrated by the despots of Northern Europe upon unfortunate Poland The extinguishment of the nationsilty of Mexico and her incorporation into our Union, if not openly avowed by the Executive, meets with no disfavor or Genial at his hands when promulgated by his partisans or charged by his opponents. The plea of 'indemnity and security,' in other words, immediate annexation of a part and armed occupation of the rest of Mexico, is but a filmsy pretence to hide the true and necessary results of the ambitions designs of the Fresident We desire to avert this sad calanity, for such we believe would be the annexation to this Union of any considerable part of Mexico, with her mixed and motiey population, her peculiar institutions, her diverse laws, and the complete descord of races, language and manners of the two people. We know of no greater misfortune that could befall our country, short of its own extinguishment, than such a union; and we see in its consummation the germs of our own dissolution, and a future full of despair. With these views—for the purpose of deliberating upon the true course to be pursued in this crisis of the country—the whiles of New York have assembled—Mexico lies bleeding and prestrate at our feet. Our national honor, if ever assailed, has been fully vindicated. Vengeance has been sated with blood and carnage. We can at least afford to be magnanimoue. For what purpose—to what end—is the war to be farther prosecuted. Mexico lies bleeding and prostrate at our feet. Our national bonor, if ever assailed, has been fully vindicated. Vengeance has been asted with blood and carnage. We can at least afford to be magnanimous. For what purpose—to what end—is the war to be farther prosecuted? If for conquest, we deny the right to continue the war for such a purpose. If for indemnity, it has already been tendered. The truth is, stripped of all false coloring, the war has assumed a new and distinct form. Territory—the extension of the so-called "area of freedom"—a repacious spirit of plunder—the spoliation of a weak and failen enemy—constitute the soie grounds for a farther continuance of the condite. It can and must be terminated. Human blood must cease to flow. The cause of the people—justice and religion—imperatively demand that the contest should end. Will it end? ("No, ne, no.") Under the present administration we fear not The avowal has already gone forth, that certain portions of Mexico, embracing an area of nearly one-half the entire country, and now in our possession by conquest, should "be recured and rendered available," and "never surrendered;" and as a means of coercing Mexico to such torms of peace as we may dictate, armed occupation is to be had of the rest of her "ports, towns, cities, and provinces" Upon the people, then, devolves the responsibility of freeing the country from so monstrous an iniquity. ("We will free her.") The chariot of State is on the brink of a precipies, and self-protection requires that the incompetent driver should be hurled from his seat, in time to avoid the precipies and substituted for these who have above their incompetency and betrayed their trust. First and foremost among the many true patriots and scatesmen who have raised their voices and interposed their exertions to seem this flood of injustice, and to restore the current of public opinion to its wonted channel, stands the name of Henry Clay, (cheers, cheers, cheers,) of Kentucky. He needs no eulogium at our hands—bis deeds are written

our own preference, we disclaim any right to dictate to any portion of our fellow citizens the course they should pursue; but, believing a large majority of the people to be opposed to the present administration, we ask and entreat that at least we should preserve unity of action, and that by a combined and vigorous effort, the will of the majority should be made known and telt. To this end we pledge curselves to shiet the result of the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the 7th of June next, and to those who have heretofore been collaborers and fellow workers with us in the cause of whig principles, we say, in a spirit of harmony and kindness—be ye also of the same mind—do ys likewise.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq. then offered the following resolutions, which, together with the address were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the near approach of the time when the people of the United States will be called upon to elect a new Fresident, renders it proper that they should meet in their primary assemblies to confer with each other, compare opinions and preferences, and give utterance to their honest convictions: Therefore, it is

Resolved. That wa, the whigh of the city of New York, regard Henry Clay, of Kantucky, as the most eminent champion of our cherlshed principles; we contate in him as a statesman admire him as a patriot, and love him as a man, and believe him fittest of all men to lead the whigh array in the great contest now swiftly approaching. (Cheers)

lead the whig array in the great contest now swiftly approaching. (Cheers)
Resolved, That the public life and services of Henry Clay, during the last helf century, and, we trust, not yet near their termination, afford to the poor and friendless youth of America a most cheering encouragement and striking example; and we point the young men of our land to that life, and to the universal respect and general admiration with which our great leader is now regarded, as affording the fullest evidence that virtue and true patrictiem, although they may not always ensure success and raise to the most exalted station, are yet certain to be rewarded with that which gives to eucoess its highest sest, and to station its only just value.

cuccess its highest zest, and to station its only just value.

Resolved, That in war and peace, in Congress and in the Cabinet, as a debater and a diplomatist. Henry Clay has for the last thirty years stood uncurpassed among the statesmen of America, and we caunct understand how any man should be willing to vote for any whig as a whig, yet unwilling to vote for Henry Clay.

Resolved, That the whigs of New York are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow fully the principles and objects for which they have so ard nity and untiringly struggled; and, while they desire success in the ensuing contest, they would value it mainly as an evidence of the advance of popular intelligence with regard to public policy and the science of the government, and as affording them opportunity to give practical efficacy to

the advance of popular intelligence with regard to public policy and the science of the government, and as affording them opportunity to give practical efficacy to their cherished aims and convictions

Resolved, That the eminent and arduous exertions of Henry Clay in behalf of the great cause of human liberty throughout the world—his early and powerful odvocacy of a public recognition of the independence of Greece and of the South American Republics, his thrilling appeals to his countrymen in behalf of the starving people of unhappy Ireland, and the well known generosity and magnanimity of his nature, give him strong claims to the affection and gratitude of our fellow citizens who have fied from despotism and want in Europe to liberty and plenty in America, and we have reason to believe that those claims will not be disregarded in the coming contest. coming contest.

Resolved, That we regard the late speech of Mr. Clay.

at Lexington, in exposure of the causes, character and objects of the present war on Mexico, as among the no-blest and most patriotic efforts of the great and true

objects of the present war on Mexico, as among the nobject and most patriotic efforts of the great and true man, who "would rather be right than be President."— (Cheers.)

Resolved, That the simple fact that the honest expression of convictions adverse to the justice and to the farther prosecution of this war on Mexican soil is demoused as unpatriotic and censurable, tends to exhibit in a strong light the incompatability of aggressive war with the preservation of human freedom, and we do most carnestly trust that our country will never engage in smother war of invasion and conquest.

Resolved, That while Henry Clay is emphatically our choice for next fresident, as we believe he is that of a majority of the people of the Union, and we mean to do all in our power to secure his nomination, we yet avow our unequivocal intention to await and be governed by the choice of the whig national convention; and we say, in common justice, that the friends of all opposing candidates shall meet us in a kindred spirit.

Resolved. That we cannestly request the whige of this State to meet in the several cities and towns without delay, and express their preferences of a candidate for the Presidency; and we recommend that in the selection of delegates to the national convention, the respective congressional districts should give a decided expression of their preference.

Hon. Dudler Selden was then called upon, and addressed the meeting as follows:—Fellow citizens, the object of this meeting has already been accomplished. The intention, the purpose of the whigs of this dity was to make it known where the whig party of New York was on the Presidential question. Does any man now doubt where it is on that question? I do hope, there are some of the friends of General Taylor here. I hope there are some of the opposite party here, that they may see and know where the whig party of the city of New York is in this contest for the Presidency. To suppose that this great mass is brought together by the operation of politicians, is nonesses. The politicians are driven by the masses in this controversy. The labor! g men of this city, the mechanics, the working men, would drive the politicians from the canvass if they did not go for Henry Clay for the next presidency. They have become acquainted with politicial matters; they have known that he stood by the labor of the country, the efficient advocate of American labor and American workshops. They know that the has been the constant champion of freedom for the human race.—
They know that instead of undertaking to propagate freedom by the sword and the cannon, he desires to propagate it by force of opinion, and by the improvement of his fellow men. Gentlemen, you will recoilect, I alinde particularly to those here who are advanced in years, that Mr. Clay, when he was Secretary of Sate, became a great leader in the movement for extending the area of freedom, not in the modern mode, by means of the cannon and the sword, but by improving the human mind—by enlarging the capacity of his fellow men tenjoyit and not at the cannon's mouth. That is the dectrine of this day, but it is not the doctrine of the present government at Washington But, gentlemen, it is idle to undertake to detain you but I hope it will be proved mot only in New York, but every where, that whaterer may be the opinion elsewhere, that the entire Whig quite as long as men can endure a crowded assembly, I will not now detain you, but I hope it will be proved not only in New York, but every where, that whe next end of the proved not only in New York, but every where, that the entire Whig party here are in favor of Henry Clay for the next presidency (applause); and I do believe that if the hero of the Rio Grande were here to-night, he would tell those who undertake to press him forward, "gentlemen, it is warring against public opinion;" he would say, "gentlemen, go with the masses and carry Henry Clay into the presidency." He would advise those men who are seeking to make political capital for themselves, to join the great Whig party; and they will, if they keep togesher, acquire the government of this Union, as sure as the next presidency will come round. Now we have shown to the people of this city, and the reporters will be willing to say, that on no occasion they have attended so large a meeting as that congregated here; so unanimus in declaring their opinion in favor of the candidate just named, for the first office in the gift of a free people. Having one that, we have done all for which this meeting was convened. I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to me, but I tell you, it is impossible for any man to speak here and retain his voice, who has not stronger iungs than I have.

Horace Grazzley was then loudly called for by the meeting As soon as Mr. Greeley was seen, in his light brown overcost, bustling amid the dense crowd to reach

follows: Fellow Citisens.-I can indeed accreely expect, with

the cheers, and when they for a moment subsided, he addressed the meeting in a distinct, clear voice, as Fellow Citisens,—I can indeed secreely expect, with my weak voice, to be able to reach any very considerable part of this vest and immense assembly. But though I may be unable to reach you all, yet! rejoice in the opportunity here presented to me of mingling with the great whig party of New York, and uniting with them on this great occasion in defence of a most important, and, it may say, a vital principle; namely, that the whig party will give its support to no candidate who does not come forward anti-opinion clates his sentiments, and avow, frankly, what are his opinions (cheers). The members of our legislature have proclaimed their opinions, and this meeting, I trust, reschoes back their sentiments (shouts "Yes, we do, we do"). Whoever may be the sandidate of the whig party, he must stand avowed and openly declared upon the platform of whig principle, and I for one am willing—and this meeting has shown that it is willing—to stand with him upon that platform, and even on it to fall with him. If to fall should be our fortune (cries" No fear, no fear"). It has been feshionable with many persons, of afee, to speak against party—to treat with contempt that union of men for one definite purpose which we call party, though they would be very willing to be elected, if they could, to any office by the aid of the party which they deery. Party is nothing else than the way and mode of giving utterance to our convictions upon great public questions. Party is the simple association of individuals who politically extertain the same opinions and who unite with the object of promoting their views upon great public great principles of the whig party. I deem those principles to be the only principles really conducive to the welfare and prosperity of my country, and whether in prosperity of my country, and whether in prosperity of my country, and whether in prosperity with an active, avowed devotion; not that the hardy selec